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REMARKS

Review and reconsideration of the non-final Office Action mailed April 1, 2009 (hereinafter "Office Action"), is respectfully requested in view of the preceding amendments and the following remarks. Although no fees are believed due, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency or credit any surplus to Deposit Account No. 14-1437.

At the time of the Office Action, claims 1-10, 13-20, 23, 24, and 26 were pending with claims 13 and 15-19 being drawn to an elected invention. In the Office Action, all examined claims were rejected as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102. The rejections are addressed below in more detail.

Objections to the Specification

In the Office Action, the Specification is objected to because 4b is used to describe both the front half of the side contact surface and the rear half of the side contact surface. By this Amendment, the relevant portion of the Specification is amended so that 4c is used to reference the rear half of the side contact surface. This is consistent with Fig. 25(c), to which the relevant portion of the Specification refers.

In addition, the Specification is objected to because 4 is used to reference a recess groove. By this Amendment, the relevant portion of the Specification is amended so that 4h is used to reference the recess groove. This is consistent with Figs. 25(d) and 26(b), to which the relevant portion of the Specification refers. No new matter is added.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

In the Office Action, claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent No. JP03125053 issued to Okamura; and claims 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent No. JP10213185 issued to Kato.

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Applicants note that in order to anticipate a claim "each and every element as set forth in the claim ... [must be] found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). MPEP 2131. For the following reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited references fail to expressly or inherently describe each element of the claimed push blocks.

The claimed push block set forth in claim 13 includes a ridge line functioning as an oil film breaking portion for breaking an oil film that forms on the inner side surface of the annular V-grooves of pulleys that the push blocks contact. In particular, the ridge line set forth in claim 13 extends along the entire length of the contact surface at a middle part of the contact surface in the widthwise direction. In this respect, claim 15 includes substantially the same recitation as claim 13.

The ridge line does not have a width or thickness, but has a specific length. Applicants note that a "ridge" is defined as "the line of intersection at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof." *See* Webster's Ninth Collegiate Dictionary, p. 1014 (1991) (Attached). Thus, those of skill in the art would understand that the phrase ridge line refers to a line that does not have any width or thickness.

The claimed ridge line engages the inner side surface of the annular V-groove of the pulleys, breaking down the oil film present on the surface of the pulleys. This maximizes direct contact of the push block with the pulleys. *See* Specification, Page 24, ln. 7-13.

In contrast, Okamura discloses a contact surface 50a having a width (C) located at opposite side surfaces of a block 28 be forming the opposite side surface in a trapezoidal shape. The contact surface 50a is formed for obtaining a large friction coefficient with the pulleys and cannot be referred to as a ridge line as it has a width (C). Accordingly, the contact surface 50a of Okamura is not a ridge line and does not have an oil film breaking function.

Similarly, Kato discloses a plurality of grooves 2e and projections 2d alternately formed on a side surface 2a of a block 2. The grooves 2e and the projections 2d extend along a travel direction or a width direction of the block. The width W2 of the groove at the front side in the travel direction is reduced for decreasing the thickness of the oil film.

In contrast, the claimed ridge line extends along the entire length of the contact surface at the middle part of the contact surface in the widthwise direction. That is, the claimed ridge line extends along a direction perpendicular to the travel direction of the block. This is different from Kato's block as the Kato block does not have an oil film breaking function.

Furthermore, Kato does not provide a Figure showing a cross-section of a push block having the claimed "front portion of the contact surface forming an obtuse angle with a front surface of the push block." The Office Action cites to Figure 7; however, as evident from the lack of cross-hatching, Figure 7 is a side-view not a cross-sectional view. Thus it is impossible to determine from Figure 7 whether the push block of Kato includes the claimed "front portion of the contact surface forming an obtuse angle with a front surface of the push block."

In fact, the only cross-sectional views provided in Kato clearly show right angles. *See* Kato, Figures 2 and 4. Accordingly, Kato also fails to expressly or inherently disclose or suggest each of the claimed features.

As neither Okamura nor Kato disclose or suggest each element of the claimed push block, whether expressly or inherently, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections based on Okamura and Kato be withdrawn.

Conclusion
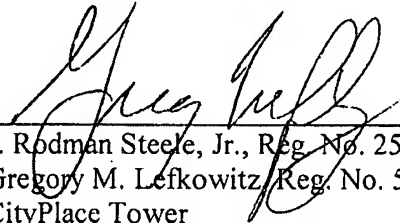
For at least the reasons set forth above, the independent claims are believed to be allowable. In addition, the dependent claims are believed to be allowable due to their dependence on an allowable base claim and for further features recited therein. The application

is believed to be in condition for immediate allowance. If any issues remain outstanding, Applicant invites the Examiner to call the undersigned (561-838-5229 x228) if it is believed that a telephone interview would expedite the prosecution of the application to an allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

NOVAK DRUCE + QUIGG LLP

Date: May 29, 2009

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Docket No. 2000-29

1014   rick • riffling

¹rick \'rik\ *n* [ME *rek*, fr. OE *hrēac*; akin to ON *hraukr* rick] (bef. 12c) **1 :** a stack (as of hay) in the open air **2 :** a pile of material (as cordwood) split from short logs

²rick *vt* (1623) **:** to pile (as hay) in ricks

³rick *vt* [perh. fr. ME *wrikken* to move unsteadily] *chiefly Brit* (ca. 1798) **: WRENCH, SPRAIN**

rick·ets \'rik-əts\ *n pl but sing in constr* [origin unknown] (1634) **:** a deficiency disease that affects the young during the period of skeletal growth, is characterized esp. by soft and deformed bones, and is caused by failure to assimilate and use calcium and phosphorus normally due to inadequate sunlight or vitamin D

rick·ett·sia \ri-'ket-sē-ə\ *n, pl* **-sias** or **-siae** \-sē-ē, -ˌī\ *also* **-sia** [NL, genus of microorganisms, fr. Howard T. *Ricketts* †1910 Am. pathologist] (1919) **:** any of a family (Rickettsiaceae) of pleomorphic rod-shaped nonfilterable microorganisms that cause various diseases (as typhus) — **rick·ett·si·al** \-sē-əl\ *adj*

rick·et·y \'rik-ət-ē\ *adj* (1683) **1 :** affected with rickets **2 a :** feeble in the joints (a ~ old man) **b : SHAKY, UNSOUND** (~ stairs)

rick·ey \'rik-ē\ *n, pl* **rickeys** [prob. fr. the name *Rickey*] (1895) **:** a drink containing liquor, lime juice, sugar, and soda water; *also* **:** a similar drink without liquor

rick·rack or **ric-rac** \'rik-ˌrak\ *n* [redupl. of *rack*] (1884) **:** a flat braid woven to form zigzags and used esp. as trimming on clothing

rick·sha or **rick·shaw** \'rik-ˌshо̇\ *n* [alter. of *jinrikisha*] (1887) **:** a small man and that was used orig. in Japan

¹ric·o·chet \'rik-ə-ˌshā, *Brit also* -ˌshet\ *n* [F] (1769) **:** a glancing rebound (as of a projectile off a flat surface); *also* **:** an object that ricochets

²ricochet *vi* **-cheted** \-ˌshād\ or **-chetted** \-ˌshet-əd\ **-chet·ing** \-ˌshā-iŋ\ or **-chet·ting** \-ˌshet-iŋ\ (1828) **:** to skip with or as if with glancing rebounds

ri·cot·ta \ri-'kät-ə\ *n* [It, fr. fem. of pp. of *ricuocere* to cook again, fr. L *recoquere*, fr. *re-* + *coquere* to cook — more at COOK] (1877) **:** a white unripened whey cheese of Italy that resembles cottage cheese; *also* **:** a similar cheese made in the U.S. from whole or skim milk

ric·tal \'rik-t°l\ *adj* (1825) **:** of or relating to the rictus

ric·tus \'rik-təs\ *n* [NL, fr. L, open mouth, fr. *rictus*, pp. of *ringi* to open the mouth; akin to OSlav *rĕngnǫti* to gape] (1827) **1 :** the gape of a bird's mouth **2 a :** the mouth orifice **b :** a gaping grin or grimace

rid \'rid\ *vt* **rid** *also* **rid·ded**; **rid·ding** [ME *ridden* to clear, fr. ON *rythja*; akin to L *ruere* to dig up — more at RUG] (12c) **1 archaic : SAVE, RESCUE 2 :** to make free **: RELIEVE, DISENCUMBER** (~ the language of impropriety) (be ~ of worries) (get ~ of that junk)

rid·dance \'rid-°n(t)s\ *n* (1533) **1 :** an act of ridding **2 : DELIVERANCE, RELIEF** — often used in the phrase *good riddance*

rid·den \'rid-°n\ *adj* (1653) **1 :** being harassed, oppressed, or obsessed by — usu. used in combination (guilt-*ridden*) (debt-*ridden*) **2 :** excessively full of or supplied with — usu. used in combination (slum-*ridden*)

¹rid·dle \'rid-°l\ *n* [ME *redels, ridel*, fr. OE *rǣdelse* opinion, conjecture, riddle; akin to OE *rǣdan* to interpret — more at READ] (bef. 12c) **1 :** a mystifying, misleading, or puzzling question posed as a problem to be solved or guessed **: CONUNDRUM, ENIGMA 2 :** something or someone difficult to understand *syn see* MYSTERY

²riddle *vb* **rid·dled**; **rid·dling** \'rid-liŋ, -°l-iŋ\ *vt* (1571) **1 :** to speak in or propound riddles ~ *vi* **1 :** to find the solution of **: EXPLAIN 2 :** to act a riddle for **: PUZZLE** — **rid·dler** \-lər, -°l-ər\ *n*

³riddle *n* [ME *hriddel*, akin to L *cribrum* sieve, *cernere* to sift — more at CERTAIN] (bef. 12c) **:** a coarse sieve

⁴riddle *vt* **rid·dled**; **rid·dling** \'rid-liŋ, -°l-iŋ\ (13c) **1 :** to separate (as grain from chaff) with a riddle **: SCREEN 2 :** to pierce with many holes (*riddled* the car with bullets) **3 :** to spread through **: PERMEATE** (a book *riddled* with errors)

rid·dling \'rid-liŋ, -°l-iŋ\ *adj* (1591) **:** containing or presenting riddles

¹ride \'rīd\ *vb* **rode** \'rōd\ *or chiefly dial* **rid** \'rid\; **rid·den** \'rid-°n\ *or chiefly dial* **rid** *or* **rode; Obs** *or* **riddum l ride** *vi* (bef. 12c) **1 a :** to sit and travel on the back of an animal that one directs **b :** to travel in or on a conveyance **2 :** to travel as if on a conveyance **:** be borne (*rode* on a wave of popularity) **3 a :** to lie moored or anchored (a ship ~s at anchor) **b : SAIL c :** to move like a floating object (the moon *rode* in the sky) **4 :** to become supported on a point or surface **5 a :** to travel over a surface (the car ~s well) **b :** to move on the body (shorts that ~ up) **6 :** to continue without interference (let it ~) **7 :** to be contingent **: DEPEND** (plans on which the future ~s) **b :** to become bet (a lot of money *riding* on the favorite) ~ *vt* **1 a :** to travel on (~ a bike) (~ the bus) **b :** to move with like a rider (~ the waves) **2 n :** to traverse by conveyance (*rode* 500 miles) **b :** to ride a horse in (~ a race) **3 : SURVIVE, OUTLAST** — usu. used with *out* (*rode* out the gale) **4 :** to traverse on horseback to inspect or maintain (~ fence) **5 :** to mount in copulation **6 a : OBSESS, OPPRESS** (*ridden* by anxiety) **b :** to harass persistently **: NAG c : TEASE, RID 7 : CARRY, CONVEY 8 :** to project over **: OVERLAP 9 :** to give with (a punch) to soften the impact **10 :** to keep in partial engagement by resting a foot continuously on the pedal (~ the clutch) — **ride·able** *or* **rid·able** \'rīd-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **ride circuit :** to hold court in the various towns of a judicial circuit — **ride for a fall :** to court disaster — **ride herd on :** to keep a check on — **ride high :** to experience success

²ride *n* (1759) **1 :** an act of riding; *esp* **:** a trip on horseback or by vehicle **2 :** a way (as a road or path) suitable for riding **3 :** any of various mechanical devices (as at an amusement park) for riding on **4 a :** a trip on which gangsters take a victim to murder him **b :** something resembling such a trip (take the taxpayers for a ~) **5 :** a means of transportation **6 :** the qualities of travel comfort in a vehicle

rid·er \'rīd-ər\ *n* (14c) **1 :** one that rides **2 :** an addition to a document often attached on a separate piece of paper **b :** a clause appended to a legislative bill to secure a usu. distinct object **3 :** something used to overlie another or to move along on another piece — **rid·er·less** \-ləs\ *adj*

rid·er·ship \'rīd-ər-ˌship\ *n* (1968) **:** the number of persons who ride a system of public transportation

¹ridge \'rij\ *n* [ME *rigge*, fr. OE *hrycg*; akin to OHG *hrukki* ridge, back, L *crux, crux cross, curvus curved* — more at CROWN] (bef. 12c) **1 :** an elevated body part (as along the backbone) **2 a :** a range of hills or mountains **b :** an elongate elevation on an ocean bottom **3 :** an elongate crest or a linear series of crests **4 :** a raised strip (as of plowed ground) **5 :** the line of intersection at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof — **ridged** \'rijd\ *adj*

²ridge *vb* **ridged; ridg·ing** *vt* (1523) **:** to form into a ridge ~ *vi* **:** to extend in ridges

ridge·ling or **ridg·ling** \'rij-liŋ\ *n* [perh. fr. *ridge*; fr. the supposition that the undescended testis remains near the animal's back] (1555) **1 :** a partially castrated male animal **2 :** a male animal having one or both testes retained in the inguinal canal

ridge·pole \'rij-ˌpōl\ *n* (1788) **1 :** the horizontal pole at the top of a tent **2 :** the highest horizontal timber in a roof against which the upper ends of the rafters are fixed

ridgy \'rij-ē\ *adj* (1697) **:** having or rising in ridges

1 ridgepole, 2 rafters

¹rid·i·cule \'rid-ə-ˌkyü(ə)l\ *n* [F *or* L: F, fr. L *ridiculum* jest] (1690) **:** the act of exposing to laughter **: DERISION, MOCKERY**

²ridicule *vt* **-culed; -cul·ing** (ca. 1700) **:** to make fun of — **ridi·cul·er** *n syn* RIDICULE, DERIDE, MOCK, TAUNT, TWIT mean to make an object of laughter of. RIDICULE implies a deliberate often malicious belittling (consistently *ridiculed* everything she said) DERIDE suggests contemptuous and often bitter ridicule (*derided* their efforts to start their own business) MOCK implies scorn often ironically expressed as by mimicry or sham deference (youngsters began to *mock* the helpless wino) TAUNT suggests jeeringly provoking insult or challenge (terrorists *taunted* the hostages) TWIT usu. suggests mild or good-humored teasing (students *twitted* their teacher about his tardiness)

ri·dic·u·lous \rə-'dik-yə-ləs\ *adj* [L *ridiculosus* (fr. *ridiculum* jest, fr. neut. of *ridiculus*) or *ridiculus*, lit., laughable, fr. *ridēre* to laugh; akin to Skt *vrīḍate* he is ashamed] (1550) **:** arousing or deserving ridicule **: AB-SURD, PREPOSTEROUS** *syn see* LAUGHABLE — **ri·dic·u·lous·ly** *adv* — **ri·dic·u·lous·ness** *n*

¹rid·ing \'rīd-iŋ\ *n* (14c) **:** the action or state of one that rides; *esp* **:** operated by a rider (a ~ mower)

²rid·ing \'rīd-iŋ\ *n* [ME *reding* or *trithing*, alter. of (assumed) OE *thridding*, fr. ON *thrithjungr* third part, fr. *thrithi* third; akin to OE *thridda* third — more at THIRD] (1514) **1 :** one of the three administrative jurisdictions into which Yorkshire, England, was formerly divided **2 :** an administrative jurisdiction or electoral district in a British dominion (as Canada)

rid·ley \'rid-lē\ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Ridley*] (1942) **:** a sea turtle (*Caretta kempii* or *Lepidochelys kempii*) found off the Atlantic coast of the U.S.

ri·dot·to \ri-'dät-(ˌ)ō\ *n, pl* **-tos** [It, retreat, place of entertainment, redoubt — more at REDOUBT] (1722) **:** a public entertainment consisting of music and dancing often in masquerade popular in 18th century England

ri·el \rē-'el\ *n* [origin unknown] (1956) — see MONEY table

Rie·mann·i·an geometry \rē-ˌmän-ē-ən-\ *n* (G, F. B. *Riemann*) (1904) **:** a non-Euclidean geometry in which straight lines are geodesics and in which the parallel postulate is replaced by the postulate that every pair of straight lines intersects

Riemann integral \rē-ˌmän-, -mǝn-, -mon-\ *n* (1914) **:** a definite integral defined as the limit of sums found by partitioning the interval comprising the domain of definition into subintervals, by finding the sum of products each of which consists of the width of a subinterval multiplied by the value of the function at some point in it, and by letting the maximum width of the subintervals approach zero

Ries·ling \'rēz-liŋ, 'rēs-liŋ\ *n* (G) (1833) **:** a white wine that ranges from dry to very sweet and is made from a single variety of grape originally grown in Germany

ri·fam·pin \ri-'fam-pən\ or **ri·fam·pi·cin** \ri-'fam-pə-sən\ *n* [*rifamycin* (an antibiotic produced from a bacterium, fr. which it is derived) + *ampicillin* or *ampicillin* (which it resembles in efficacy)] (1966) **:** a semisynthetic antibiotic C₄₃H₅₈N₄O₁₂ that acts against some viruses and bacteria esp. by inhibiting RNA synthesis

¹rife \'rīf\ *adj* [ME *rife*, fr. OE *rīfe*; akin to ON *rīfr* abundant] (12c) **1 :** prevalent esp. to an increasing degree (fear was ~ in the people) **2 : ABUNDANT, COMMON 3 :** copiously supplied **: ABOUNDING** — used with *with* (~ with rumors) — **rife·ly** *adv* — **rife·ness** *n*

²rife *adv* (1833) **:** to a rife degree

riff \'rif\ *n* [prob. by shortening & alter. fr. *refrain*] (1958) **:** an ostinato phrase in jazz typically supporting a solo improvisation; *also* **:** a piece based on such a phrase

²riff *vi* (1950) **:** to perform a jazz riff

³riff *vb* [short for *riffle*] (1952) **1 : RIPPLE, SKIM** (~ pages)

Riff \'rif\ *n, pl* **Riffs** *or* **Riffi** \'rif-ē\ *or* **Riff** (1905) **:** a Berber of the Rif in northern Morocco

Rif·fian \'rif-ē-ən\ *n* (1867) **: RIFF**

¹rif·fle \'rif-əl\ *vb* **rif·fled; rif·fling** \'rif-(ə-)liŋ\ *vt* (1752) **1 :** to form, flow over, or move in riffles **2 :** to flip cursorily **: THUMB** — through files) ~ *vi* **1 :** to ruffle slightly **: RIPPLE 2 a :** to leaf through hastily; *specif* **:** to leaf (as a stack of paper) by sliding a thumb along the edge of the leaves **b :** to shuffle (playing cards) by separating the deck into two parts and riffling with the thumbs so the cards intermix **3 :** to manipulate (small objects) idly between the fingers

²riffle *n* [perh. alter. of *ruffle*] (1792) **1 a :** a shallow extending across a streambed and causing broken water **b :** a stretch of water flowing over a riffle **2 :** a small wave or succession of small waves **: RIPPLE 3 a :** any of various contrivances (as blocks or rails) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch and retain a mineral (as gold) **b :** a groove or interstice so formed **4 :** a cleat or bar fastened to an inclined surface in a gold-washing apparatus to catch and hold mineral grains **5** (*riffle*) **a :** the act or process of shuffling (as cards) **b :** the sound made while doing this

³riffle *vt* **rif·fled; rif·fling** \'rif-(ə-)liŋ\ (1949) **:** to run through a riffle or over a series of riffles (~ ground ore)

rif·fler \'rif-lər\ *n* [F *rifloir*, fr. *rifler* to file, rifle] (ca. 1797) **:** a small filing or scraping tool

rif·raff \'rif-ˌraf\ *n* [ME *riffe raffe*, fr. *rif and raf* completely, sweeping] (15c) **1 a :** disreputable persons **: RABBLE, RUFFLE 2 : REFUSE, RUBBISH**

¹ri·fle \'rī-fəl\ *vb* **ri·fled; ri·fling** \-f(ə-)liŋ\ *vt* [MF *rifler* to scratch, file, plunder, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *riffilōn* to scrape] *vi* [1] **:** to ransack esp. with intent to steal **2 :** to steal and carry away **: PLUNDER** — **ri·fler** \-f(ə-)lər\ *n*

²rifle *vt* **ri·fled; ri·fling** \-f(ə-)liŋ\ **1 :** to cut spiral grooves into the bore of **2 :** to propel (as a ball) with great force or speed

³rifle *n* [prob. fr. rifle bore, fr. ²rifle] (1772) **1 a :** a shoulder weapon with a rifled bore **b :** a cannon or machine gun with spiral grooves **2** (*rifles*) **:** a body of soldiers armed with rifles **— rifle·man** \-mən\ *n* (1755) **:** one skilled in shooting with a rifle

rif·lery \'rī-fəl-rē\ *n* (ca. 1931) **:** the use of a rifle

ri·fling \'rī-f(ə-)liŋ\ *n* (1797) **1 :** the grooving of the bore of a firearm **2 :** a system of such grooves **2 :** a system of spiral grooves in a gun causing a projectile when fired to spin

rift \'rift\ *n* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to OE *rīfan* to rive — more at RIVE] (14c) **1 a :** an opening made by riving or splitting **: FISSURE, CLEFT b :** a geological fault **2 : ESTRANGEMENT**

²rift *vt* (14c) **:** to burst open **2 : FISSURE, SPLIT**

³rift *vi* [prob. alter. of E dial. *rift* to belch] (prob. alter. of E dial.) **:** to belch — **rift** *n*

rift valley *n* (1903) **:** an elongate valley formed by the depression of a block of the earth's crust between two faults or groups of faults

rig \'rig\ *vt* **rigged; rig·ging** [ME *riggen*] (15c) **1 a :** to fit out with rigging **b :** to clothe, dress, or equip **c :** to put together for temporary use — usu. used with *up* **2 : ADJUST, ARRANGE**

²rig *n* (1822) **1 :** the distinctive shape, number, position, and arrangement of the sails and masts of a ship **2 : CLOTHING, DRESS 3 :** equipment or gear for a specified purpose (an oil-drilling ~) **4 :** a carriage with its horse **5 :** a tractor-trailer

rig·a·doon \ˌrig-ə-'dün\ *n* [F *rigaudon*] **:** a lively dance of the 17th century for two dancers

ri·ga·ma·role *var of* RIGMAROLE

ri·ga·to·ni \ˌrig-ə-'tō-nē\ *n* [It, fr. pl. of *rigato*, pp. of *rigare* to furrow, flute, fr. *riga* line — more at ROW] (ca. 1930) **:** pasta in the form of short fluted tubes

Ri·gel \'rī-jəl, -gəl\ *n* (Ar) **:** a star of the first magnitude in the left foot of the constellation Orion

rig·ger \'rig-ər\ *n* (ca. 1611) **1 :** one that rigs **2 :** a long pointed sable paintbrush

rig·ging \'rig-iŋ, -ən\ *n* (1594) **1 :** the ropes and chains used aboard ship esp. in working sail and supporting masts and spars **2 : CLOTHING**

¹right \'rīt\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *riht* straight, right; akin to L *regere* to lead straight, direct, rule] (bef. 12c) **1 :** being in accordance with what is just, good, or proper (the ~ answer) **4 : SUITABLE, STRAIGHT** (a ~ line) **6 :** acted on, or being the side of on which the hand is strong; situated on the right-hand side (the right hand, than to the left) **8 :** being the object specified or desired; being in the same direction as indicated on the right when facing the axis perpendicular to, or constituting the principal side

²right *n* (bef. 12c) **1 :** qualities of a good and just thing or action **2 :** conformity to duty or obedience to the ideal of moral propriety **3 :** something to which one has a just claim **4 :** power, privilege, or condition of existence to which one is justly entitled **5 :** the side or direction toward the east when one faces north, the right side (woods on his ~) **6 :** the account or correct interpretation **7 :** often a conservative element of a legislative body — often used in pl.

²right *adv* (bef. 12c) **1 :** according to right **2 :** in a right or correct manner **3 : EXACTLY**